

**METREYA**  
Japan Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographs  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Specialty.  
No. 21, Queen's Road Central  
Tel. 254.

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLE  
only \$384 for the  
Electric Model complete  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Phone 2487.

No. 17,324. 號七廿月一十年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918. 午戌大歲年七國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

**NOTICE**  
ANY EUROPEAN NON-ASIATIC or INDIA desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
\$23,970,587  
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$2,437,500  
Paid-up Capital 3,837,047  
II—Fire Funds 17,587,590  
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,587,590  
Sinking Fund Account 129,530  
\$23,970,587

Revenue Fire Branch 12,381,456  
Life and Annuity 2,141,593  
Branches 337,233  
Revenue Marine Department 478,940  
Other Receipts 23,339,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.  
Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.**  
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.  
**SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**  
**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" during the arrival docking of S.S. "SUI AN" from Hongkong at 2 p.m. and from Macao at 7.30 a.m. are suspended.

**WATSON'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF ANISEED**  
Gives immediate relief in all cases of  
**COUGH.**  
Price: 50 cents and \$1.00 per Bottle.  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
TELEPHONE No. 16.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**  
AND  
**GRILL ROOM**  
J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

**THE PEAK HOTEL.**  
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

**PALACE HOTEL.**  
KOWLOON  
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).  
Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to  
Telephone K. 3.  
Telegraphic Add. "PALACE"  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

**CARLTON HOTEL.**  
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY).  
"THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE."  
Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on Application to the Proprietor.  
Lancaster Hotel Passenger Room.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON"  
MRS. J. M. CAMERON.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
OF HONGKONG LTD. AGENTS:  
—TELEPHONE No. 212—  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—  
—TAIKOO DOCKYARD—

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
**"WOLSEY"**  
PURE WOOL  
**UNDERWEAR**  
IN ALL WEIGHT.  
Guaranteed Unshrinkable.  
**FLANNEL SHIRTS**  
AND **PAJAMAS.**  
**YEE SANG FAT CO.,**  
Tel. 1355. 84, Queen's Road Central.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
GRAND  
PRUDON  
AND  
OVERLAND  
MOTOR  
CARS  
TELEPHONE 422  
COME AND INSPECT  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

**F. HING & CO.**  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS  
Viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipbuilding Articles.  
Telephone No. 1114.

**TO-DAY'S CABLES.**  
(Baker's Service to the China Mail.)

**NEW LIGHT ON ORIGIN OF WAR.**  
**ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES BY BAVARIAN MINISTER.**  
**INCONTESTABLE PROOF OF GERMANY'S GUILT.**  
LONDON, Nov. 25.  
The disclosures published this morning regarding the origin of the war, published by the Bavarian Government, are contained in the reports of Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian Minister at Berlin to the Government in July, 1914.  
Reporting on July 18th, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld records a conversation with Herr Zimmermann, then the Imperial Under-Secretary of State, in which the writer shows that the delivery of the Note to Serbia was postponed to July 25th because, by that time President Poincaré and M. Viviani would have departed from Petrograd, a fact that would "make it difficult for the Entente to arrive at an understanding regarding the counter-measures."  
Count von Lerchenfeld proceeds: "Until then in Vienna, a show of peaceful disposition is to be made and the War Minister and the Chief of Staff are to have furloughs." After informing his Government of the contents of the Austrian Note to Serbia Count von Lerchenfeld says: "It is obvious that Serbia cannot accept such conditions. Consequently, there must be war. It is absolutely agreed that Austria should take advantage of this favourable moment, even at the risk of danger of further complications. Any line of action that Austria takes will be agreed to here, even at the risk of war with Russia."  
Telegraphing to his Government on July 31st, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld expressed the opinion that Viscount Grey's honest effort to preserve peace "would certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events." In a later communication on the same day, Count von Lerchenfeld said: "The Prussian General Staff awaits war against France with full confidence, and reckons to overthrow her in four weeks. The morale of the French Army is not good. It has only very few howitzers and bad rifles."  
Writing on August 4th Count von Lerchenfeld stated that British neutrality would be too high a price to pay for Germany's respecting the Belgian neutrality, "because an attack on France is only possible through Belgium."

**DISARMAMENT OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.**  
**CLEARING ROAD FOR BRITISH SQUADRON.**  
LONDON, Nov. 25.  
A flotilla of minewepers left the Firth of Forth this morning to clear the passage for the British Squadron which is proceeding to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to superintend the disarmament of the German warships.

**AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.**  
**REDUCED TO 80 DIVISIONS.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.  
Mr. Baker, War Secretary, announced that he intends to reduce the American Expeditionary Force to 80 Divisions, or about half the present strength.  
Further reductions will be made if the situation warrants.

**PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.**  
LONDON, Nov. 25.  
His Majesty the King has signed the Proclamation dissolving Parliament.

**THE SILVER MARKET.**  
LONDON, Nov. 25.  
The silver market is quiet.

**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**  
**THE GENERAL ELECTION.**  
**CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.**  
LONDON, Nov. 25.  
The election campaign is now in full blast. The number of candidates is swelling hourly, even embarrassing the agents. Rival Coalitions are standing in some constituencies.  
It is expected that there will be 200 unopposed returns. So far as can be judged at present, Glasgow is likely to prove the key of the elections.  
Manchester provides the curious spectacle of not possessing an official Coalition. The candidates are all local men, and the Parties are, therefore, preparing a furious battle on old-fashioned lines.  
The position of the Labourites in the Government is still somewhat obscure, but it is practically sure that only a minority of the eight Ministers will stick to the Government.  
It is noteworthy that the Cannon Labourites have decided to support Mr. J. P. McKenna, Labour M.P. for Halifax, Junior Lord of the Treasury, as a Coalitionist.

Mr. Lloyd George's Wolverhampton speech is generally approved by the newspapers, except the Daily News, especially the reference to land questions. It is pointed out, however, that there can be no question of Great Britain being independent of Overseas supplies.  
Replying to attacks against the Coalition, the Daily Chronicle voices the general view when it says that the reforms must be carried out. Neither the Unionists nor the Liberals would be able to cope with them alone, hence a Coalition is the only way.

**AN ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.**  
**BRITISH EMPIRE UNION RESOLUTION.**  
LONDON, Nov. 25.  
A demonstration by 10,000 persons in Hyde Park, under the auspices of the British Empire Union, passed a resolution expressing horror and indignation at German brutalities against British prisoners, especially after the Armistice, and favouring an economic boycott of the Germans for their foul deeds.

**THE SILVER MARKET.**  
LONDON, Nov. 25.  
The silver market is quiet.  
**THE WEEKLY REPORT.**  
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly report states:  
The condition of the market is unaltered. The trade demand is somewhat less active.  
Shanghai exchange is 5s. 1d. per tal.

**SHANGHAI GERMANS SUFFER HARSHLY.**  
**EVICIONS BY LANDLORDS.**  
The following is from the Shanghai Gazette:  
Germans in Shanghai are in terrible trepidation over the possibility that all will be evicted from the houses which they have occupied throughout the war and—just when peace is declared—will be left without a roof over their heads. That this fear is not groundless is shown by numerous evictions that are reported to have taken place in the last few days, some of the unfortunate people being obliged to seek temporary shelter in Chinese alleyways where little better than hovels are available for housing men and women accustomed to more refined surroundings.  
Not all the evictions have been by foreign landlords, for reports have been made of several Chinese property owners who have turned out their tenants on three days' notice. When notice was made, the Chinese are reported to have said that they were ordered to do so, and had no choice in the matter. Whence the orders came, has not been learned, no such ultimatum having been issued by any Chinese authority, so far as can be discovered.  
In these days of legitimate rejoicing over the glorious victory that has been won, the Allies, and just at a time when not only the United States, but the Allies as well are planning to feed the conquered Germans who have been fighting against the Allies, those in China who have been out of the war are being made to feel the sting of the conquerors.

It has been pointed out by authorities on international law that even if Germany and other similar nations are to be treated as belligerents, they are not to be treated as such. The Allies have been very lenient to them, and have not even taken the step of declaring them as belligerents. It is rather surprising that the Allies should be so lenient to them.

**METEOR GARAGE**  
  
Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**  
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.  
Phone 2500.  
65 Des Voeux Road Central.  
**TANG YUK DEE, successor of the late BERN TING.**  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TELEPHONE 2500.









**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Office used  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MELBURN" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKBURN & COMPANY, F. H. HORNBY, F. J. R. SCHWARTZKOPF, E. H. THUR, and J. E. DANIELS, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

**THURSDAY,**  
the 28th day of November, 1918, at their Auction Rooms at No. 8 Des Vaux Road Central.

**THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**  
situate and being Rural Building Lots Nos. 37 & 38, and known as "SMITH'S VILLA," The Peak.

**IN ONE LOT.**  
The Property has an area of 88,900 square feet or thereabouts. On it is situated a well built European bungalow, which contains 6 good rooms, a pantry, a drying-room and a spacious hall. There is a large basement below, in which are situated the servants' rooms and kitchen. There is also a tennis court and garden.

The Property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 29th November, 1888. The Crown Rent is \$302 per annum.

**THE PROPERTY IS OFFERED SUBJECT TO A RESERVED PRICE OF \$35,500.**  
Particulars and Conditions of Sale and Inspection Orders may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & BARSTON,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or from  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 4, 1918. 205

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**ON**

**THURSDAY,**  
the 28th Nov., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Several lots of WINE, BEER, &c. (including Champagne).

And  
A few lots PROVISIONS,  
KIDNEY PUDDINGS, TEA, &c.

**Terms—Cash.**  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1918. 254

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**ON**

**SATURDAY,**  
the 7th December, 1918, at 11 a.m., "Steamer now running between this Port and Haiphong."

The ENGINES and BOILER as they now stand in good working order.

**DESCRIPTIONS:**  
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 23, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 13 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Funnels and Stays, and all Fittings, &c. connected with the above mentioned Engine and Boiler.

**Delivery:**  
On shore at Kwong Tung Cheong's wharf.

Immediately following this Sale will be offered  
One 100 Ton STEEL LIGHTER.

**DESCRIPTIONS:**  
Built of steel frames 3 x 3 x 1, and 1 steel plates.

Length 110 feet.  
Beam—42 feet.  
Depth 7 feet.

A quantity of  
STEEL FRAMES 1 x 2 x 2  
STEEL PLATES.

Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c. &c.

The above mentioned Steamer will be at Hongkong about 27th instant when inspection order may be obtained from the Undersigned.

Further particulars will be published later.  
**Terms—Cash.**  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 6/1918. 212

**AUCTION.**

G. R.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of Dec. 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Sheung Shui, in the New Territories of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years commencing from 1st July, 1868, with the option of renewal at 50 years. Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 21 years, less three days.

**Particulars of the Lot.**

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Roods	Area in Poles	Area in Perches	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards	Area in Square Meters	Area in Hectares
1	As per plan.	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43,560.0	10,000.0	17,420.0	1.742

**FOR SALE.**

**GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.**  
Apply—  
C. H. GALE,  
Public Works Department.  
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 321

**FOR SALE.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLER**  
(Eighteen Stops).  
With Sixty-one Bells of Music.  
In very good condition. Inspecting orders and further particulars from the undersigned.  
**Terms—Cash.**  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 342

**TO LET.**

**A HOUSE** in Wong-nai-chong Road.  
**HOUSES** on Shamoon, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 736

**TO LET.**

**A HOUSE** in "Kingsford Terrace" Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 736

**TO LET.**

**A SHOP** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 343

**BANK.**

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.**  
(Incorporated in Japan).  
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.  
Capital Subscribed—Yen 30,000,000.  
Capital Paid-up—Yen 23,500,000.  
Reserve Funds—Yen 5,680,000.

**HEAD OFFICE:**

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

**BRANCHES:**

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, etc.; CHINA—Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, etc.; HONGKONG—Kowloon, etc.

**LONDON BANKERS:**

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Falmouth, etc.

**THE BANK HAS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE COMMERCIAL CENTRES IN EUROPEAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, MANCHURIAN, TIBETAN, SIKHIM, BURMA, SINGAPORE, etc.**

**INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS AT RATES WHICH WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION.**

**MAKING YANAGITA.**

**HONGKONG BRANCH:**

100, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

**EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.**

Among the questions that the Peking Peace Commission will bring before the International Peace Conference is the abolition of extra-territoriality in China.

The extra-territorial rights of the foreigners in China have always been a sore subject with the Government and the people. Its existence is an affront to national pride—it relegates China to an inferior position among nations—it is a direct challenge to the Chinese sense of fairplay and justice, and to the honesty of Chinese judiciary.

As extra-territoriality prevails only among backward and semi-civilized States, the inference is only too clear that China is ranked among such States. So long as extra-territoriality remains, the nation will ever smart under the ignominy as not being on equality with first class Powers. Hence the early removal of extra-territoriality from this country is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Although the Peking Peace Commission, notwithstanding the fact that the South-West is not represented in it, carries out its heartiest wishes, we cannot but entertain serious doubts as to its success so far as the matter of extra-territoriality is concerned. It is not the first time that China has attempted to obtain the cancellation of extra-territoriality by the Powers, but these have always replied that in view of the unsatisfactory state of Chinese laws and legal procedure, they could not feel justified in entrusting their nationals to the jurisdiction of Chinese courts.

That the refusal of the Powers to acquiesce in China's request is fair and reasonable, we must admit, if we are to view it in a broad-minded way.

We ourselves are far from being satisfied with the manner in which justice is being administered by our own courts. The usurpation of judicial power by the military authorities, so frequently happening in these days, brings home to us the feeling of insecurity against military transgressions of our rights and liberty. The imprisonment and flogging of editors by the Peking Government, for divulging news which the country was entitled to know; the shooting of an editor by the military governor of a certain province in the South-West for printing a reported rumour; the detention of men for trial for months without a hearing; the corrupt practices of many of our judges; the lack of the law of evidence; the law's delays resulting in great hardships to the suitors—all these evils only convince the Powers that China is not ready to accord foreigners that justice to which they are accustomed in their own countries.

There are many Chinese who have come back to China with foreign passports and are registered in the consulate. Some of these are in business; others are holding high official positions. These men talk of patriotism as glibly as those of the native born, but how many of them would be ready to surrender their foreign status and come under Chinese jurisdiction? We make bold to say that we can count them on the fingers of one hand.

There are also high Chinese officials who have sub rosa become foreign citizens by payment of certain fees. They carry in their tail-coats their foreign citizenship papers, preparatory to flaunting them before the Chinese Authorities in times of trouble.

Thus, we see that even some of our own people are loathe to submit to the jurisdiction of the country, how much less should we expect of the foreigners.

If we wish to see extra-territoriality abolished, there is only way to do it. We must cleanse the judiciary of corruption—we must make the law applicable to all persons—and we must see that justice is carried out with an even hand, showing no partiality to the rich or the poor, the high officials or the humble citizens. The day that China can declare to the world that Chinese judiciary is a guarantee for justice and integrity, that day will be the end of extra-territoriality, but not before.

Canton, Tientsin.

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES.**

**THEIR VALUE IN THE WORLD'S TRADE.**

WASHINGTON.

Chauncey D. Snow, assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has published in "Commerce Reports" an article on the value of foreign languages in increasing the export business of the United States. The bureau receives and welcomes the views of thoughtful citizens on the subject. By many who have forwarded their opinions the knowledge of foreign languages is considered the backbone of all preparation for foreign business and some have gone so far as to suggest that, where instruction is lacking in schools and colleges, it be furnished, along with the textbooks, by the Federal Government.

Much of Mr. Snow's article is based on a report issued by the British Government of an investigation by a committee named in 1916 to consider the position of foreign language study in the British educational system and the value of it in foreign trade. On this point the report says—

"The evidence seems conclusive as to the need of foreign languages in business, especially under the new conditions which may be expected to prevail after the war. So large is the part of our industrial product abroad, so great is our capital invested in foreign countries, so universal was our carrying trade, so extensive are our financial transactions and influence and the power of our credit, that any impediment to our success will react not only on those firms directly interested in foreign markets but also on the prosperity of the whole country."

Our foreign trade does not comprise the whole of our activities, but the whole of our activities depends upon it. In a great part of our foreign trade a knowledge of languages, a knowledge of foreign countries and of foreign peoples, will be a directly and abundantly remunerative."

The English committee sent a questionnaire to 1,000 firms represented in the foreign trade of Great Britain and the replies generally indicated not only the value but the necessity of a knowledge of foreign languages. Some of the replies showed, for instance, that the South American business of English firms had been transacted through Germans before the war because of the failure of the English to learn Spanish.

English is acknowledged, even by German writers, to be the foremost language of the trade of the world; but it is pointed out by English traders and all others that there are special advantages in knowing not only the language but the literature and customs of people whose business is sought.

That portion of the English report which deals with the relative importance of the European languages places French first, "by reason of the significance of its people in the development of modern civilization, by the intrinsic value of its literature, by its contribution to the valid learning of our times and by its practical use in commercial and other national intercourse." German is second, "perhaps the first language from the point of information—particularly in the field of research." The other European languages mentioned are Spanish, Italian and Russian.

Concerning the value of German after the war the English report says:—  
"After the war the importance of German must correspond with the importance of Germany. If Germany, after the war is still an enterprising, industrious, highly organized, formidable, we cannot afford to neglect it or ignore it; we cannot leave any of its activities unattended. A democracy cannot afford to be ignorant."

We may indicate one point in particular which is likely to be of importance at the end of the war. It will be impossible to out the use of German in commerce, even for our own purposes at home, apart from any question of competition in neutral countries.

This is only one of many considerations which lead us to the conclusion that it is of essential importance to the nation that the study of the German language should be maintained.

Mr. Snow calls the attention of American business men to the conclusion of the English committee's report, which recommends for all centres of manufacture for foreign trade the establishment of institutes of languages; that business men encourage the study of foreign languages by those members of their staffs who have shown good business ability; that business men encourage more use of native-born women now possessing foreign languages and colleges with an adequate knowledge of foreign languages; and that business men bring to the knowledge of their own people the value of foreign languages.

**A JAPANESE MISSION TO ROME THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**

On the occasion of the visit of the Japanese Red Cross Commission with Prince Tokuyama, the "Corriere d'Italia" recalls that the first arrival of a Japanese mission in Italy occurred as long ago as 1585 when—owing to the special sympathy shown to the Jesuits who were then led by Saint Francis Xavier—Father Alexander Valegnant succeeded in convincing the powerful Daimio of the South-East to send an Embassy to Rome.

Four youngsters, between the age of 16 and 18, were selected for the purpose; they were all Christians, and they were accompanied by Brother George Loyola, who was then a student. They sailed from Nagasaki on the 20th of February, 1582, and returned on the 21st of July, 1590, after a voyage of eight years and five months, having crossed over 50,000 miles of water! They arrived in Lisbon after two years and half; they went to Spain and were received in Madrid by King Philip II. They embarked in Alicante and landed in Leghorn; by the end of February, 1585; they went to Florence, whence they proceeded towards Rome. At that time the country around Rome was infested by over 25,000 brigands!

Pope Gregory XIII ordered 200 archbishops to escort the envoys who, after a trip of three and a half years, reached Rome at last. They arrived at sunset and entered the town by "Porta del Popolo," while bands were playing and an enormous crowd was cheering.

On the following day, the solemn reception took place, during which many and most moving speeches were made, the Pope and the Cardinals were weeping!

But, during the festivities, Pope Gregory XIII died. His successor, Sixtus V. did not want show any less enthusiasm for the Japanese mission, whom he loaded with presents and honors; not only did Sixtus confirm the four thousand ducats which had been promised by Gregory XIII, but he added two thousand more, and named the four young Japanese Knights in the Order of the "Golden Spur."

Caruso has been unboasting himself to a representative of the Gaulois and thus bemoans his fate: "I am not a man at all; I am just a money-making machine, an apparatus that produces dividends. They compel me to live in a glass case, not that they value me, Caruso, but only because of my throat, which I have sold to the managers as Faust sold his soul to Mephistopheles."

**INFORMATION.**

**MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

**THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.**  
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1328.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Broomfield Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 5594.  
Branch Factory: Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

**GIT UP ANDY!**



**GIT UP ANDY,** the war's over. We must sell the camouflaged weasit o' yours an' git some money for them orphitals. They say as they're crowded wi' poor chaps.

Ad a letter from old Bill, him as lost the power o' his legs an' has a wife an' six kids. 'E's at Bellaboustone, in that fine ward as was given by the 'Ongkong folk. Says 'e's guttin' on grand an' 's wife won't know 'im 'es so 'oppy now.

Member Welshy Jones, 'im as was shell-shocked an' paralysed! Put them orphyhedik things on him they did. 'E's discharged, orl right again. Wonnaful ain't it?

**BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS. 50% FOR WAR CHARITIES.**

ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

**The Man Who Gets There**

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it in his body.

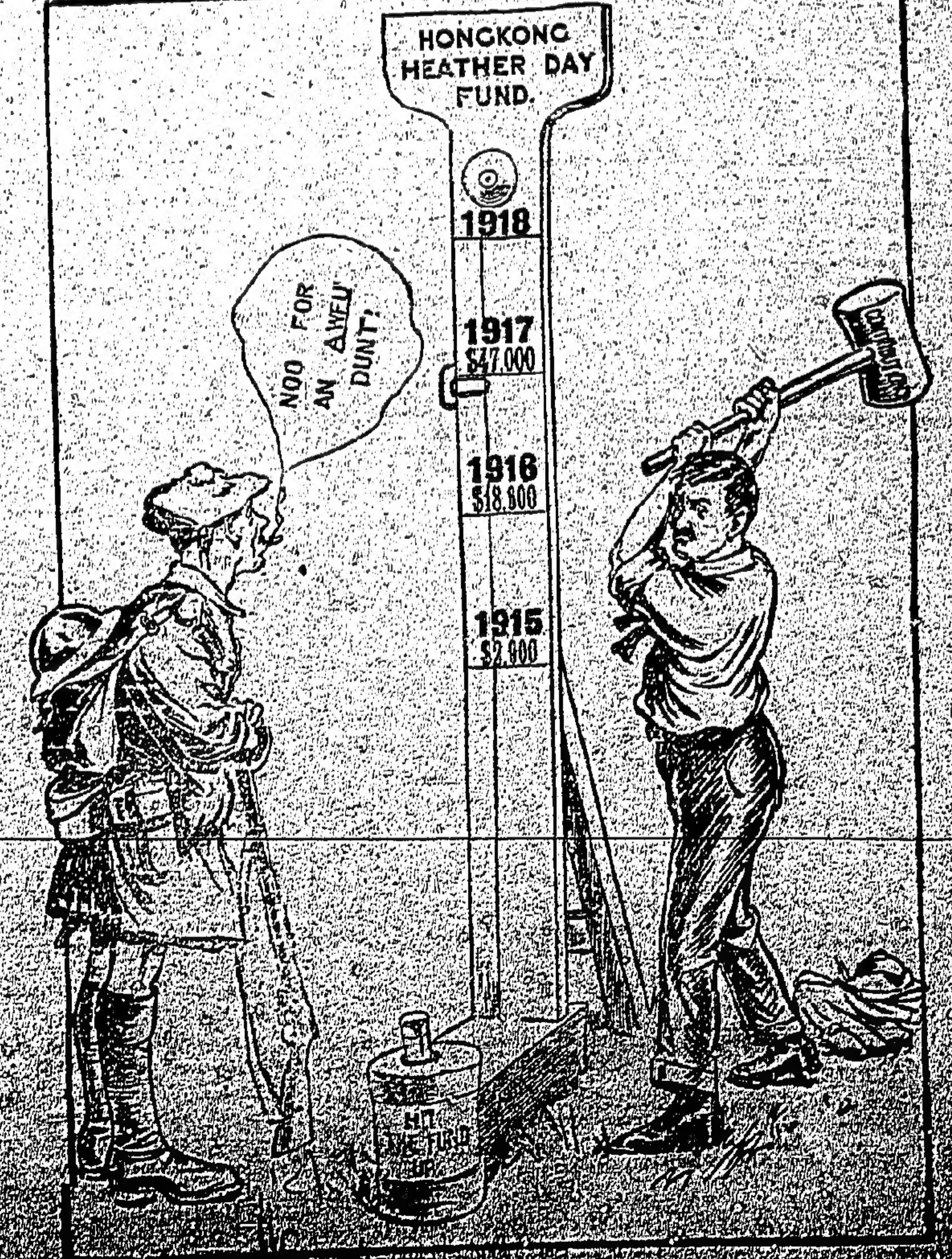
**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED GODLIVER OIL COMPOUND**

makes blood—lots of it—life-giving, brain-nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

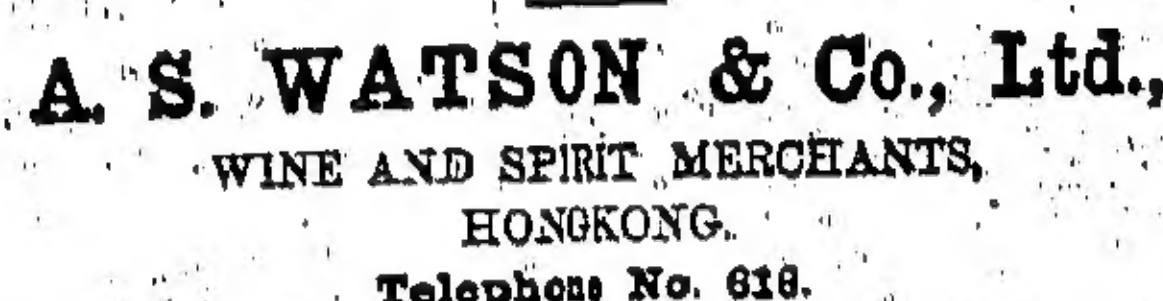
OF ALL DRUGS

WATERBURY'S

WATERBURY'S







**T**HE golfer, the football player and the all-round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

and better houses built for the

couple leave by there a running for

may mean a winter of cold. Take  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once.  
For sale by all Chamberlain's Storekeepers.

since is the old mirror house which  
his home. Marshal Poch is a devoted  
Catholic and has a brother who is  
Jesuit.

plants, he says. That all the  
mean, more the novel, and  
written to a heavy count  
for sale by H. Chamberlain and Co.



## OVERCROWDING IN HONGKONG.

## A STRONG PLEA FOR ACTION.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY MR. F. B. L. BOWLEY.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley moved the following resolutions:—

- (1) That in order to relieve the congestion of the overcrowded districts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon, which constitutes a serious danger to the public health, the Board recommends the Government:—
  - (a) To take steps by levelling undeveloped Crown Land at Kowloon and elsewhere and constructing and laying out suitable roads, and by all other means in its power, to expedite and encourage the provision of healthy and cheap houses for the working classes, to which the surplus population of the congested districts should be transferred.
  - (b) To undertake the systematic resumption and reconstruction of the most insanitary portions of the City.
- (2) That the Board, apprehending the possibility of a serious epidemic occurring in the Colony, requests the Government to restore the Sanitary Staff to its full complement as soon as possible by the temporary engagement of suitable persons from outside the Civil Service, in order to prevent the routine work of the Department falling into arrears.

Mr. Bowley delivered a lengthy speech on the subject in the course of which he said: Although the main reasons for the overcrowding in the Colony have been very freely discussed in the Colony recently, I think you will agree with me that it is desirable for this Board, which is charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the Colony, to have an opportunity of expressing an opinion and making recommendations on these all-important subjects.

On the 6th August, in speaking to the estimates for next year, then before the Board, I drew attention to the subject of overcrowding, and made various suggestions towards its relief.

Since that date the whole aspect of the world has changed. We were then overshadowed by the blackest war-clouds, and the war-mobilised our attention and exhausted our energies; we were now basking in the sunshine of an assured and victorious peace. The period of destruction has ceased, and a new era of reconstruction has dawned.

H.M. the King reminded the Imperial House of Parliament last week that all classes of his people now have an opportunity of inspiring and guiding the beneficent undertaking of reconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law include extensive reconstruction schemes in their joint programme, and although this Board would not presume to seek to guide our local Government, we can, and I think we should, endeavour to the best of our ability to inspire the Government with reasonable suggestions towards the improvement of housing of the population of the Colony.

That there is urgent need for some improvement in the Public Health is shown by the significant fact that, although the Colony has escaped any serious epidemic this year (except the cerebro-spinal fever, which, though alarming, did not affect the death-rate very materially), the average mortality for the first ten months of this year is about 30 per thousand per annum—a rate which has been well maintained during the current month.

On the 6th August I pointed out that the estimates for 1919 were evidently framed with the strictest economy with a view to another year of war, and I reminded for that reason from pressing for many improvements which this Colony sorely needs.

Now we can look forward with considerable confidence to a year of peace, and consequently, although it is most desirable that economy should be observed, we hope not to be any longer under the grinding necessity of scrutinising every cent spent on public improvements.

The local Budget debate revealed that this Colony is the fortunate possessor of overflowing coffers, and that (after making very large remittances to the Imperial War Chest) a surplus of Revenue over expenditure of no less than one and a quarter millions of dollars is anticipated at the end of this year, and a further surplus of more than two millions at the end of 1919.

Imperial Government, and I do not propose to suggest any expenditure which would encroach on such a laudable wish. But we hope that next year it will be unnecessary to dispose of our surplus revenue, and the question then arises, how such revenue can best be applied in the interests of the Colony.

The recently published report of Lieut. Olitsky has corroborated in the most striking manner the remarks I made on the 6th August with regard to the danger of overcrowding in the Colony. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in laying this report on the Council Table on October 17th drew the forcible attention to passages in the report dealing with overcrowding, and, after pointing out the work involved and expenditure entailed in dealing with this question, he said:

"The task of correcting the errors of the past will, however, have to be faced, if the community is to be protected against epidemics of serious disease."

The problem of overcrowding is not a new problem for Hongkong; overcrowding has probably existed in a greater or less degree from the earliest days of the Colony—owing, partly, to the configuration of the land, and partly, to the innate tendency of the poorer classes of the Chinese to herd together, believing, no doubt, that there is safety in numbers. The natives also find warmth in numbers, and this natural desire for warmth tends to aggravate overcrowding in cold weather.

Enquiry after enquiry has been held, report after report published, and Ordinance after Ordinance passed, with the object of curing this disease of the body politic, but, in spite of all this, the overcrowding of the population continues to overtake the available accommodation, and the density of the "surface crowding" seems to be worse than ever.

## CONDITIONS WORSE THAN EVER.

In 1902 Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the Sanitary Expert, had no hesitation in saying that the then condition of Victoria was, as regards overcrowding, rather worse than better than they had been in 1882, and in 1918 I think that it may be safely said that in this respect the City of Victoria is in a worse condition than it ever was before.

There is nothing new in the facts to which Lieut. Olitsky draws attention vividly. All of us who have any acquaintance with the problem were aware of its danger, but the report has added at least one additional turn to the "proof" proving conclusively that overcrowding, which encourages and aggravates the spread and intensity of so many of the well-known diseases, is a primary cause in the cultivation and spread of this unfamiliar disease known as cerebro-spinal fever; and since the report was published we have been told on very good authority that overcrowding is a most dangerous factor in the threatening epidemic of influenza.

Dr. T. Woo, of Edinburgh, in a very interesting and concise lecture on the Prevention of Tuberculosis recently delivered at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. (a lecture which I think that public-spirited body should print and distribute broadly), said that inhaling the germs through the mouth is certainly the most common way of infection of tuberculosis, and it is well-known that tuberculosis is widely prevalent in the city, and that overcrowding is the best means of cultivating every variety of this disease.

Every school-boy, and every school-girl in Hongkong knows, or should know, of the danger of overcrowding, as the text-book on Hygiene issued by the Government for the use of Hongkong schools explains this clearly. In that text-book it is laid down that every adult requires 1,000 cubic feet of fresh air every 20 minutes, and that the amount of cubic space required for each adult in a house is 1,000 cubic feet.

Yet the law allows houses containing cubicles, in which the air can never be called really fresh, to be occupied in the proportion of one adult to every 500 cubic feet, or, if there are no cubicles, every 330 cubic feet.

Such is the minimum requirement of the law, and although it is barely one-third of the quantity of air laid down as essential to health, we know that those which might legally accommodate from 7 to 9 persons are habitually occupied by from 12 to 20 persons.

Not only is each cubicle usually filled with bed-boards, but even the passages and gangways are blocked with bed-boards—each flat is a seething mass of humanity, inhaling the infection of each other's breath, and running every risk of contagion; the windows and doors closely shut to prevent robbery; and those miserable creatures have usually only one common "smoke-begrimed" kitchen, seven feet square, in which to perform their ablutions, cook their food, and obey the call of nature. Is it wonderful that in such a congenial atmosphere many persons fall victims to any disease that may be in the air, or in the bodies of their neighbours? The very fact that many of them are so ill, and that many of them are so poor, is a further proof of the danger of overcrowding.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I anticipate that the Colony, conscious of its patriotic duty to the Empire, and in which has borne so heroically the huge burden of the last four years' war, will desire to place this detail that so many of them are so ill, and that many of them are so poor, is a further proof of the danger of overcrowding.

In addition to the internal overcrowding, we have in Hongkong the surface overcrowding of the very worst kind. In 1906 the Medical Officer of Health pointed out that the average density of the whole City of Victoria was more than double of Glasgow, the most densely crowded town in the United Kingdom, and there has been a very little improvement in the poorest districts since that date.

Lieutenant Olitsky also refers to the fact that Canton is far less crowded, and, consequently, is more healthy than Hongkong. This fact has long been known to us, but it is none the less a standing disgrace to this outpost of Western civilisation.

## THE PRESENT LAW.

It is true that in 1903 the Government introduced a new Public Health and Building Ordinance, drafted by Professor Simpson, and Mr. Osbert Chadwick, which effected an enormous improvement in the law on the subject. Again in 1908, as the result of another enquiry, further extensive amendments were made in the law with a view to improving the sanitary condition of the Colony, and, although the law as it stands, must be regarded more as a compromise between the conflicting interests of the landowner and the tenant than as an ideal Code of Sanitation, it is a long way in advance of pre-existing legislation, and would, if its provisions were more fully availed of, enable the Colony to wipe out the dark stains of the insanitary areas.

Under the present law there are three classes of houses:—(a) those existing on 21st February, 1903; (b) those erected before that date; and (c) those erected since that date on Crown Land leased before that date.

There is little to complain of in Class (a), as such houses must not exceed in height the width of the street on which they front, and must be provided with an open space equal to at least half the built-over area and a scavenging lane; such houses cannot produce excessive surface overcrowding.

Houses in Class (b) are not satisfactory, but they are an improvement on the older type; the height in Class (b) may be 1½ times the width of the street and the open space provided must be at least one-third of the built-over area, and a scavenging lane is generally required.

## GOVERNMENT'S POWERS.

Now, the Government has drastic powers of resumption of these insanitary buildings, but has hitherto hesitated to use these powers—partly out of consideration for the owners, and partly on the ground of expense. I have no quarrel, gentlemen, with landlords as a class; as in all other walks of life, there are good landlords and bad landlords. That landlord who constructs or maintains healthy houses takes an interest in the welfare of his tenants, and is content with a fair remuneration on his capital is a benefactor of the human race, and it is necessary to our existence as the farmer who feeds us.

But I have no sympathy with the owner of insanitary buildings, still less when that owner is either an absentee or a corporation (with no soul to be damned), least of all when the insanitary houses are farmed out in blocks, and neither landlord, lessee, nor sub-lessee has any interest whatever in the property except to squeeze the last cent out of the long-suffering tenant and evade the vigilance of Building Overseer and Sanitary Inspector. During the last few years these landlords have reaped a rich harvest from their long-suffering tenants, out of which they can well afford to reconstruct their houses on healthy lines. Against this class let the Government proceed with the utmost rigour of the law, and the great mass of public opinion will support their action. The machinery exists, and there are experienced officers in charge, the only difficulty is the Treasury.

I do not hesitate to say that, if the Medical Officer of Health and the Officer in charge of the Building Ordinance were allowed a freer hand to put the law in operation in this City, the insanitary areas would soon begin to melt away.

But however insanitary the property is, resumption requires money, and I think that stage has been reached when this Board should urge the Government to devote large sums yearly to this vital object. Money so spent is not lost; the sites of the insanitary houses, rearranged on modern lines, can be sold at good prices for the erection of healthy houses. Had the general prosperity of the Colony been promoted.

In many cases, also, it is only just that, adjoining owners whose houses would be benefited by the removal of the insanitary buildings should hear in the whole, at least a large portion of the cost of the resumption (instead of securing, as they do now, a valuable uninsured interest at the public expense). This principle, known as betterment, has long been recognised in England, and was in fact applied to the Colony in a tentative way in 1908, as will be seen by referring to Section 10 of the Public Health Ordinance, which empowered the Government to require

on the recommendation of this Board, to undertake the demolition of the upper stories of every third house in an insanitary block, and to recover the cost of the work from the adjoining owners whose houses will be enhanced in value by the additional light and air rendered accessible. This principle might easily be extended to cover all resumptions by an amendment of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance.

So far as I am aware, no considerable resumptions of insanitary property in the City have been undertaken in recent years, nor are any contemplated by the Government in the immediate future. The reason put forward for inaction in the past has usually been want of money, and the Government had pointed out the enormous sums which have been expended, and very necessarily and advantageously expended, first on the Railway, then on the Typhoon Shelter, and last but not least on Water-works.

These great works, having been successfully accomplished, the Government is now turning its attention to roads and communications and quarters for Government servants. Next year's programme of Public Works Extraordinary shows an expenditure of over 2½ millions on these and other important works.

But, as I have pointed out, there is still for the first time for many years, an available surplus of over two millions, and unless this Board claims with no uncertain voice a considerable share in that surplus for the resumption of insanitary property and the rehousing of the displaced working classes the spare dollars are likely to be diverted to some other purpose.

## SUGGESTIONS.

By my resolutions I only ask the Board to assert the general principle, and in view of the possibility of a Commission being appointed to consider the whole question, I do not wish to tie the Board to any detailed scheme, but I should like to suggest that a sum of not less than half-a-million should be set aside for the purpose of resumption of insanitary property, 1918, and that such resumption be undertaken forthwith in a systematic manner, commencing with the worst districts, which the Medical Officer of Health and Building Authority can do no doubt indicate without any difficulty.

I should further like to suggest that negotiations should be rapid, that a fair offer should be made in each case, and, if it is not accepted, the matter should be referred without delay to the Board of Arbitration provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, than which no more impartial tribunal exists, consisting as it does of a Judge of the Supreme Court, as chairman, and two members nominated by the Government and the landowner respectively.

With regard to rehousing the displaced population, I suggest that, in the first place, all suitable vacant flats should be rented by the Government, and the displaced individuals induced to remove to those flats, which should be sublet to them on easy terms. The Return produced in reply to my question at the last meeting shows that there are at present about 500 vacant floors in the City alone, which might accommodate some 4,000 people.

Mr. Bowley went on to offer a number of suggestions for the development of outlying districts with a view to remedying the overcrowding evil, and then said a few words on his second motion, with reference to the Sanitary Staff. The overcrowded state of the City, and the abnormally high death-rate, the prevalence of tuberculosis, and the threatening epidemic of influenza and cerebro-spinal fever, small-pox and plague, were surely sufficient arguments for the immediate restoration of the staff to its full complement by engaging men locally pending the return of the inspectors on military service. We were 9 inspectors short and although the remainder no doubt did their best to cope with their most unpleasant and strenuous duties, it would be quite impossible for them to carry out efficiently the work of safeguarding the public health of our large population even in normal times, and if a serious epidemic occurred there must be a breakdown.

Even with a full staff the department was seriously undermanned. It was stated in 1901 that in Liverpool, with a population of over 660,000, there were no less than 57 Sanitary Inspectors, and there were also, no doubt, a large number of Factory and other inspectors in addition. In Hongkong, with a larger population, we have at present only 23 Sanitary Inspectors and no Factory Inspectors. Of these 23 Inspectors only 11 are District Inspectors, the remainder being fully occupied with special duties in connection with the food supply, scavenging, cemeteries, etc. Mr. Bowley did not think anyone would claim that the population of Hongkong was more sanitary in its habits than that of Liverpool, and the climatic conditions here were certainly more trying for the Inspectors. Then the rural districts were left to the already overworked Police, who were expected to add sanitation to their multifarious duties. The result was that in outlying districts sanitation was conspicuous by its absence.

## MR. ALABASTER SECONDS THE MOTION.

MR. ALABASTER seconded the resolution. In a short speech he said, "The demand which had been made for a commission to inquire into and report on the housing problems was granted. It would not be necessary to press the first part of the Resolution now before the Board, but as far as the Government had maintained a discreet and strategic line with regard to the demand for a commission to inquire into and report on the housing problems, he was very much gratified. The commission would be a valuable asset to the Government, and he hoped that the Government would take prompt action on its recommendations."

plague, small-pox, meningitis and influenza engendered by that overcrowding, call for prompt and drastic action by the Government.

## MR. HALLIFAX OPPOSES.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax: Without in any way at all trying to create any sort of feeling against Mr. Bowley's motion, it seems to me that—as the matter has been very strongly represented to the Government, and very fully reported and commented on by Lieut. Olitsky; and, as Mr. Alabaster has said, the matter has been gone into, very properly, by a public meeting which has requested the Government to appoint a Commission; and as we know that the matter has been given the very earnest consideration of the Government—the resolution that now is before us is unnecessary, and I oppose it. Both resolutions on being put to the meeting were carried.

## RUSSIA'S EXECUTIONER-IN-CHIEF.

PETERS' LIFE IN LONDON.

CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN THE HONOURABLE MURDERS.

Jacob Peters, who is responsible for sending hundreds of men and women to execution in Moscow a couple of months ago, is the man who was suspected of having been concerned in the Houndsditch murders in December 1910, and with the Sydney street affair in January 1911.

He was born in 1886 in Poulitka, and came to this country in 1904, when he secured employment as a presser with a firm of wholesale second-hand clothes dealers in North London, now carrying on business in Whitechapel. On December 29, 1910, Peters was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of three police officers by shooting them at Houndsditch on December 10, and, with others, he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court in April 1911. The evidence against him was that he was seen, with a man named Lubbock, assisting George Cardstein, one of the principals engaged in the murders, who had been accidentally shot by an accomplice. There was evidence that he had been in the company of some of the persons engaged in the murders before and after the commission of the crime.

The defence was an alibi, and it was suggested that Peters was mistaken for his cousin, Fritz Snaar, his double, who was undoubtedly engaged in the murders. Snaar lost his life in a realising arrest at Sydney street on January 2, 1911.

A "FURIOUS ANIMAL." At the trial the Judge said that there was an element of doubt in the evidence, and Peters was acquitted. Afterwards he returned to his old firm, which he remained until April, 1917. On May 1 of the same year the London Russian Delegates Committee sent Peters to Russia.

Soon after Peters' arrival in Russia he became a Bolshevik. After the November Revolution, when the Leninists came to power, he occupied a post in the Foreign Office, but it was only lately that he achieved world notoriety as the President of the Committee for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage. This organisation has unlimited powers for dealing summarily with all who oppose the Soviet authority, and Peters, in his position, has power of life and death over anyone in Russia. A neutral who visited him lately, on a number of occasions to plead for the lives of innocent people, said that he had become a mere furious animal, signing death warrants all day, often without looking to see what he was signing.

In 1913 Peters married an English girl, and since his departure for Russia she has received several letters from him, the last being at the end of the year. She had also heard of him indirectly through friends who had returned from Russia. Before Liverpool left England on September 25 he sent his secretary to Mrs. Peters with an offer that she might accompany the Bolshevik party if she chose, but she refused.

## AIR ROUTE COMPANIES.

PIONEERS WHO HOPE TO BECOME TOURIST AGENTS.

The Eastern Aerial Services, Ltd., and the Anglo-Continental Cairo and Eastern States Air Routes, Ltd., have been registered at Somerset House. The capital in each case is £100 in 21 shares, and this small amount, as well as the fact of establishing commercial air services during the war, suggests that the principal immediate object is to secure the title.

The objects as defined in the memorandum of association are to establish, maintain and work lines of aerial communication between the United Kingdom and European countries and Egypt and the Eastern States, or between other places, to manufacture and deal in aircraft, to act as tourist agents and contractors, etc.

## MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF NAZARETH.

Longstanding tradition says that the women of Nazareth are the most beautiful in Palestine, their features according to one recent traveller being Italian rather than Arab, and many theories have been evolved to account for this. One theory is that the olive, which has led to centuries of an admixture of European blood dating perhaps from crusading times.

Somebody said that, "looking at them, you would think they were from Italy." By the way, a British official, who was in Nazareth last year, said that the women of Nazareth were the most beautiful he had ever seen.

## FOR CARS ON HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2589

MERCURY GARAGE CO., 55-61, Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

## YALE &amp; TOWNE HARDWARE

YALE

PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS, DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"Only one can be best" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it? The best Roofing is

## "MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend, then tell your friends what you think of it!

"MALTHOID"

Agents, BRADLEY & CO., Ltd. HONGKONG.

## THE LAST CHANCE BEFORE PEACE IS SIGNED

TO SHOW YOUR GRATITUDE TO THOSE WHO FOUGHT AND ARE NOW SUFFERING FOR YOU

FILL YOUR POCKETS WITH MONEY

AND

## HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

Showing Paramount Feature, 6 parts THE SMUGGLERS



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:  
LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—  
P. & O. S. N. Co. Office.  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA ..... Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.  
MARSEILLES ..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
GANGES MARU ..... Wednesday, 18th Dec.  
SUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
RAIFUKU MARU ..... Saturday, 30th Nov.  
MAURITIUS DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.  
INDUS MARU ..... Wednesday, 25th Dec.  
BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
KOFUKU MARU ..... Thursday, 28th Nov.  
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.  
SHISEN MARU ..... Friday, 29th Nov., at Noon.  
TAMON MARU No. 12 ..... Tuesday, 3rd Dec., at Noon.  
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.  
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA  
Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.  
AFRICA MARU ..... Saturday, 30th Nov., at 1 p.m.  
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY.  
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.  
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY, SOSHU MARU ..... Thursday, 5th Dec., at 5 a.m.  
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY, KAIJO MARU ..... Sunday, 1st Dec., at 10 a.m.  
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.  
Tel. No. 744 & 745.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU  
Joint Service of the  
"WILDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.  
Next departures from HONGKONG:  
TO SAN FRANCISCO  
Steamer ..... Tons ..... Sails  
ORANGE ..... 8,000 ..... 17th December.  
These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.  
For further particulars apply to:  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE  
Agents.  
Telephones 1574-1575-1576.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

## FOR RANGOON &amp; DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—  
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINE  
Sailings from Hongkong.  
For freight and further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(NANYO SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

General Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Surabaya.  
For JAPAN  
KINOH MARU ..... on or about 1st Dec.  
For JAPAN  
CHIKU MARU ..... about 1st Dec.  
BOKUO MARU ..... about 25th Dec.  
For further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA  
SHANGHAI ..... SUNDAY, Nov. 23, at Noon.  
SWATOW & BANGKOK ..... CHINA, Nov. 23, at 9.30 a.m.  
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN ..... KUNMING, Nov. 23, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... YANCHOW, Dec. 1, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... SOOTUNG, Dec. 5, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... SOOTUNG, Dec. 5, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.  
Telephone No. 32.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 p.m.  
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ..... THURSDAY, Nov. 28, at 8 a.m.  
LOOHSANG ..... FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 p.m.  
MANILA ..... FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 p.m.  
SINGAPORE & PENANG via WATERSIDE ..... FRIDAY, Dec. 5, Daylight.  
SHANGHAI ..... THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at Noon.  
CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the "Kwaikang" and "Vikram", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.  
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. All European Ports via and through Haiphong can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports. A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.  
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.  
BOERNE LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.  
CARGO LINE—Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Cawo and Labad Data.  
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ongho.  
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Tel. No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

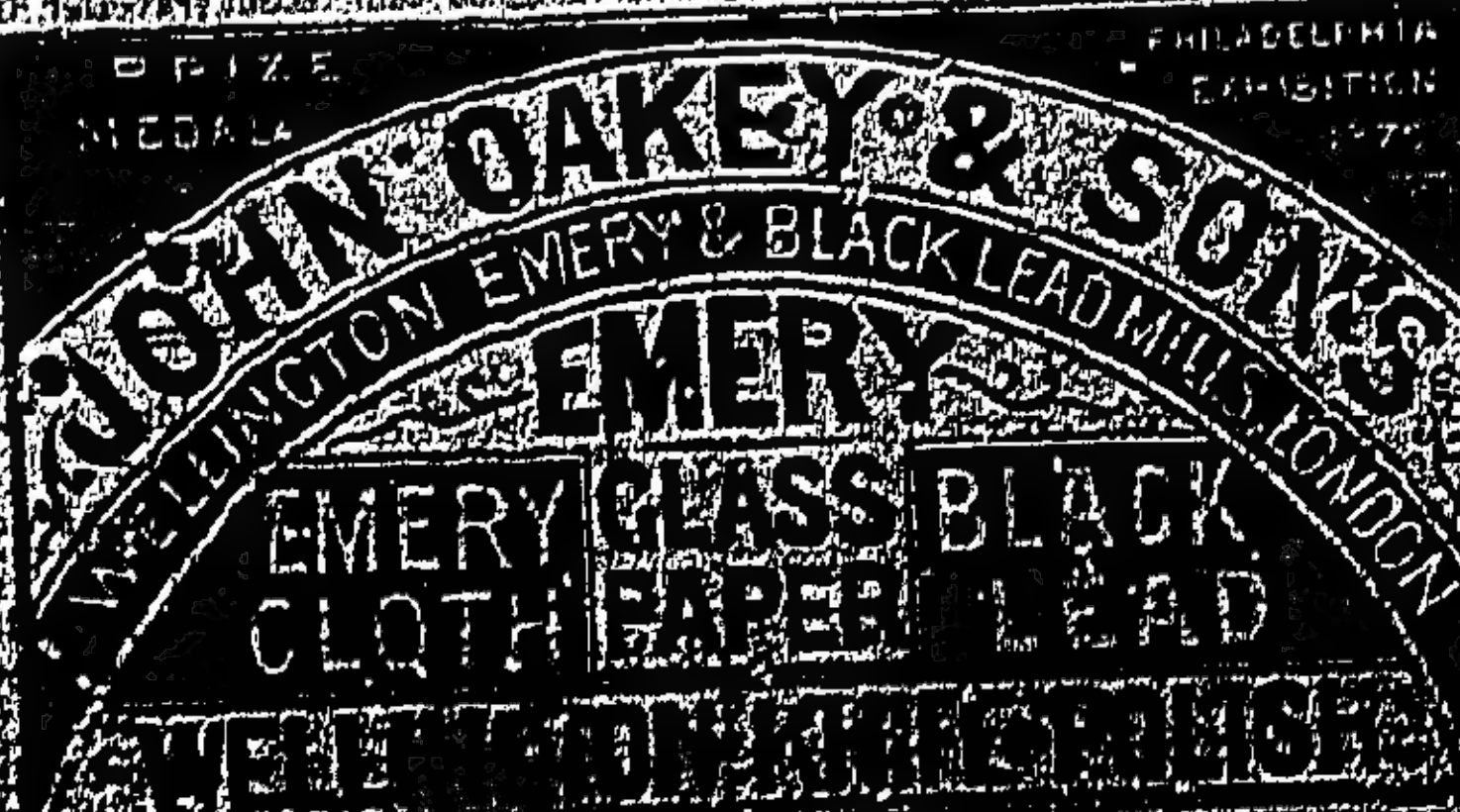
OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.  
Telegraphic Address "COOKSON" THOS. COOK & SON.  
Telephone No. 124. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.  
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.  
Other Offices—LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

## (NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 300 tons long.  
Telephone No. 455. 455, Cross Street, Singapore.  
Shipyard: Shum Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG PING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.



## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)  
STEAMSHIP ..... CAPTAIN ..... LEAVING.  
HAIKONG ..... Capt. J. W. Evans ..... TUESDAY, 3rd Dec. at 1 p.m.  
HATTAN ..... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ..... FRIDAY, 6th Dec. at 1 p.m.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near State Pier).  
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).  
"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" ..... January 9th, 1919.  
"CHINA" ..... February 6th, 1919.

AN UNDISBURSED HIGH CLASS  
PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	27th November.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	18th December.
KOREA MARU	20,000	
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALIKO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 8th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	18,800	
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,  
KING'S BUILDING.  
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.  
From Hongkong: ..... Connecting with ..... From Colombo

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS, en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED  
MARINE BUILDING.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS, SHIPMENTS AND REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

Steamers proceed via East Coast of Africa or Cape of Good Hope to Europe, India and Japan, calling at various ports.  
For full particulars apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED  
MARINE BUILDING.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERAK, KUALA, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo to the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the on-coming steamer for Marseilles and London.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 2219.

## KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

## THE Steamship

## "Van CLOON"

will be despatched on or about the 17th December, 1918, to:  
SWATOW, BELAWAN DELI and PENANG.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin accommodation for Saloon-passengers. Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage apply to:  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1918. 939.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 1/6.

Readers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2/6, or larger advertisements from 2/6.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,  
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.



## AGENTS

LONDON—WILLIAM SHARP, 45 Great

Street, E.C. 4. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Queen's Road, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.

T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163, Queen's Road, Victoria, S.W.

CLARK, 55 & 57, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Church St. E.C. 4. G. SPENCER & Co., Ltd., 20, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

JOHN & Co., 10, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.







# YOUR LAST CHANCE! DO IT WELL!

## HEATHER DAY

FRIDAY, 29TH NOV.

- 8 a.m. Sale of Rosettes  
10 a.m. Office to Office Collection  
11 a.m. Motor Car Procession  
11 a.m. to 1 Music on Cricket Ground  
Noon. Auction of Gifts  
3 p.m. Opening of St. Andrew's Fair

Every Cent Raised to be sent to Scottish Hospitals, where Wounded Soldiers and Sailors are Treated Irrespective of Nationality.

Every cent is needed for the great work of healing.

## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

29th & 30th NOVEMBER.

Helter-skelter, Joy Wheel, Swing Boats, Aunt Sally, Submarines and Aeroplanes, Chute, Picture Palace, Pill-box, Shooting Gallery, Merry-go-round, Zoo, Scottish Women's Stall, Thistle Tea Rooms, Supper Room, Dance Hall and Cabaret, Duck Pond, Fortune Tellers, Gypsies, Try-your-strength, Miniature Golf Course, etc., etc.

### See the Esculator

(First appearance in Hongkong.)

### Raffles & Competitions

FOR

VALUABLE PRIZES.

A REGULAR ROUND OF MERRIMENT

Every cent is needed for the great work of healing.

WE ARE PROUD OF THE BOYS WHO WON THE WAR! DO YOUR BIT, AND THEY WILL BE PROUD OF YOU!

### WEATHER REPORT.

November 27th. 11h. 30m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. An anticyclone again covers N. China, and pressure has increased considerably over that region; it has increased slightly elsewhere. Fresh breeze will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 101.30 inches, against an average of 81.83 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 28th November—  
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fair.  
2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

### ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

NOVEMBER 27, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Widow's Peak	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Memuro	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hakodate	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Tokio	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Kobe	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Oshima	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Naha	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Ishijima	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Bonin Islands	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wakaido	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hankow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Luhang	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Kiukiang	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Changsha	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Shanghai	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Yokohama	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Amoy	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Taihou	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Taiwan	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Kobe	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Hoihow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Formosa	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Macao	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Wanchow	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	30.24	63	80	W	1	b